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MEXICO.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

FACTS, DETAILS, INCIDENTS.

Relative State and Movements of the Contending Parties.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana, on Saturday evening, brings us files of Mexican papers, with dates from Vera Cruz to Dec. 30, and from the City of Mexico, to Dec. 27.

By an express from Mexico received at Vera Cruz on the 26th, intelligence was received that General ZULOAGA had pronounced on the 30th in Ayutla against the Government of the Capital, and published a basis of his movement, in which, after seeking to justify the act and its necessity, he declares:

ARTICLE 1. Immediately the division supporting the present platform shall occupy the Capital of the Republic, a national assembly shall be convoked, composed of three deputies named by each department, agreeably with the electoral law which shall be at once in force under the guarantees that offenses, without exception of persons or classes, shall vote and may be chosen.

The object of the National Assembly is to give a Constitution to the country, without any other restrictions than itself shall impose, so that there shall be accorded to it the most complete liberty of basis and time for forming it. After the Constitution shall have been published six months, it shall be submitted to the popular vote, and shall only commence to be in force after it shall have received the majority of votes. The provisional Government will regulate the extension of the suffrage.

ART. 6. The chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be invited to support this platform on the basis of respect for their officers and of oblivion of the past.

ART. 3. Until the Constitution takes effect, the supreme power shall be deposited in the subscribing General-in-Chief. In regard to everything necessary to maintain the independence of the Republic abroad and the internal peace.

Having thus announced his plan, he advanced upon the city with a considerable force, and required ZULOAGA to resign. The President, however, issued the following proclamation, declaring the city in a state of siege, and denouncing the insurrection.

FELIX ZULOAGA, Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, and General-in-Chief of the army in the behalf of the choice—know:

That on General MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY having risen against established order, with part of the forces which the Supreme Government had confided to his loyalty; and it being necessary to systematize the defense of this Capital, employing no full powers with which I am invested, I deem it proper to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The city is in a state of siege from this day, the functions of the civil authorities consequently ceasing, and I assuming the command as General-in-Chief of the Army, with, as second in command, Don MANUEL PAZA, General Commanding in this District.

ART. 2. Any person of what class or condition soever, who may directly or indirectly assist the enemy, give him information, or in any other manner communicate with him, shall be treated as a conspirator, spy, and subverter of public order, and, as such, shall be tried and sentenced by a Council of War, agreeably with the terms of the general ordinance of the Army.

ART. 3. After 6 o'clock in the evening no one shall be allowed to walk the streets, nor to enter or leave the city, without the necessary passport, signed by the proper military officer. Any persons disobeying this order to be regarded as objects of suspicion. Public functionaries or individuals belonging to the garrison are excepted from this order.

ART. 4. All gatherings of more than five persons are prohibited between 6 in the evening and 5 in the morning, and all meeting in regard to the troops of the army who have been or may be in garrison in this city, any gathering of more than the prescribed number shall be treated by the military code as seditious persons.

ART. 5. The stages shall continue to go from the capital; every passenger bearing the necessary passport from the military authority. The persons charged with this duty shall demand the exhibition of said document on the starting of the stage.

ART. 6. Private carriages and those on hire may traverse the city until six in the evening.

ART. 7. The ringing of bells shall cease until further orders.

ART. 8. On the first notice given by the authorities, places of business shall be closed, except the markets and other places where articles of prime necessity are obtained, and which shall remain open for the supply of the public until 5 o'clock in the evening. The *pulquerias*—shops where the *pulque* liquor, &c., are sold—shall be open between 7 and 11 o'clock of the morning and 2 and 5 in the afternoon, the infraction to be punished under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars, or one month's imprisonment, for the first offence, a double fine or imprisonment for the second, and the will of the military authority for the third.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Dec. 21, 1858.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

Countersigned, GARCIA.

ZULOAGA then took the Command-in-Chief of the army, appointing Don MANUEL PAZA as his second in command, and expecting to defeat the insurgent general. But on the 23d, the garrison of Mexico pronounced for the platform detailed below, Don MANUEL ROMAN PACHECO having accepted the invitation to place himself at the head of the movement. The platform to which we have alluded is as follows:

To the Inhabitants of the Republic in the City of Mexico on the 23d of December, 1858:

The undersigned, chiefs and officers, assembled in the barracks of San Augustin, considering that there is no doubt that the situation wherein the republic finds itself imperiously demands the adoption of some prompt and energetic resolutions in order to avoid that the evils under which it suffers be aggravated by the division of the armed forces.

Considering that, in order to arrive at the pacification of the country, it is necessary that the actual Government cease to exist, because experience has proved that neither itself nor the so-called constitutional one can reckon on the physical and moral forces necessary for obtaining the peace of the Republic, whose good results will not be attained by the establishment of a new administration, if it does not rely on the support of public opinion, and more particularly on that of peaceable, wealthy, and industrious citizens, who have the most to suffer under the state of anarchy and disorder wherein we are living.

Considering that the support can only be hoped for when the persons who are to give it have due participation in the organization of the Government and in the election of the public functionaries, and that by this means alone that cordiality and union so indispensable in the present crisis can exist between society and the armed force;

Considering that, provided there be in our actual situation any remedy, it can come only from the nation, that the latter shall constitute itself freely, and give itself a government which, supported by the men of good faith of all parties, shall render justice to all and establish security and order;

Considering that, in order to obtain this result, it is indispensable to establish a provisional administration which shall begin the work of conciliation, proceeding with impartiality, justice and energy, whose origin shall flow from the popular will as far as permitted by the short space of time wherein it is necessary to establish it, and whose chief shall be elected freely;

Considering that within this short time that no other arrangement can be employed in order to ascertain public opinion, but that of having recourse to the respectable inhabitants of the whole republic, who, on account of the war itself, have abandoned their respective localities, and who to-day are in this capital.

Considering that the proclamation by the armed force of any political plan whatever, the designation by it of a candidate, and its support of any personal ambition whatever, could only contribute to render the situation more difficult and to extend still further the civil war.

Considering that the nation only should solve the social and political questions of the actual struggle—that it is its concern not only to constitute itself definitely, but also to give itself freely, a provisional administration, and that the army is only to support and sustain its sovereign when such bearing in mind that his movement of the 15th of December, D. Manuel María Romero Zamacona, in the name of the forces under his command, with remarkable disinterestedness, has manifested his consent to these ideas, and his desire to see the plan he proclaimed in Ayutla on the 30th ult. modified in the part concerning the provisional administration—

We, the undersigned, have adopted and proposed to our fellow citizens the following plan:

ARTICLE 1. The Government established in Mexico on the platform of Tacubaya is discovered.

ART. 2. A popular Junta, composed of persons from all parts of the Republic, and of all classes of society, to be of well-known patriotism, intelligence and probity, which shall meet in the Capital, shall proceed in the name of the nation, to establish a provisional administration, naming the person who is to exercise supreme power, fixing the bases to which he must conform, and determining the mode and form in which he shall call the nation to the establishment of a free Constitution.

ART. 3. The said Junta shall be called together with the greatest possible haste by a Commission formed of the first of the political authorities who shall adopt this platform, the person named by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Division, and another to be named by the Commander-in-Chief of this garrison, and they shall conclude their labors within five days from the date of their installation, for which purpose they shall proceed, abbreviating forms, and with as little discussion as may be necessary, to establish their preliminaries and decisions.

ART. 4. The provisional bases being established, the individual appointed to exercise supreme power shall take the usual oath before the Junta, which shall then be dissolved, leaving the Provisional Government established.

ART. 5. The most excellent General Don MANUEL ROMAN PACHECO shall be invited to take the Command-in-Chief of the forces in this capital, until the establishment of the Provisional Government.

This proclamation was instantly followed up by the following circular from Gen. ROBLES:

"I have the honor to send you a copy of the plan proclaimed this morning by the garrison:

I have accepted the honorable invitation addressed to me to place myself at their head, as well to correspond to their confidence, as because the principles laid down in the plan seem to me to be conformable with reason and patriotism.

I am convinced that being aware of this you will lend your important services to the happy result of a movement so much justified.

I deign to accept on this ground my distinguished esteem and consideration. God and liberty!

MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA.

MEXICO, Dec. 23, 1858."

The following extracts from a letter written in Mexico on the 24th, give some particulars of what passes there:

The appointed persons, LEON ROBLES and MIGUEL UPEZILO, who went to confer with ECHEAGARAY, with the knowledge of ZULOAGA, returned saying that he would admit of no modification of his plan. Things remained in this shape, with calculations more or less well founded on the actual position, and on the intentions of ECHEAGARAY, and with great confidence among the reactionary party, when, at 10 o'clock this morning, OCAL, with the battalion under his command, pronounced, and the battalion of Police, and the Zouaves of San Francisco, seconded his movement. ZULOAGA immediately adopted hostile measures, but knowing that ROBLES was at the first point, and that he was the chief, caused him to be called to the Palace, where, in the presence of the Ministers, he had a conference with him, which extended until 2½ in the afternoon. The upshot was a proposition from ZULOAGA for the formation of a triumvirate, which should charge it self with the conduct of public affairs. This was to have been formed of Don LUIS CUEVAS, LARRAINZAR and ELIZAGA. ROBLES went to his quarters, communicated the proposal, (but not the names of the persons, which had not been told to him,) and nothing has yet been decided on. There is, consequently, no arrangement yet, and it is 5 o'clock P. M.

Padre MIRANDA left in the diligence this morning, bearing to MIRAMON the commission of General of Division.

The *pronunciamiento* from here, it seems, has been changed in its fifth article, to declare that neither the General occupying the capital, nor any who should pronounce in the city, can be appointed by the National Assembly. As yet it has not been published. The notables are CABRERA, HARADEN, TUDURIOS, GARAY the two ROBLES, MIGUEL MIGO, MANUEL BARANDA, MENCASO and others.

The Generals who took part in the last revolt, and who are now in St. Augustin, are the following: BONILLA, (who was Superintendent of Police in the time of his Serene Highness, SANTA ANNA,) NICOLAS PUENTE, GALLOSO, A. BARRERRO, ESCOBAR, PEPE CARDENA, MIÑON, ANTUNIA, SALAS, ZERES, GUITIAN and VANDERLINDEN.

The citadel has already joined the movement, by order of OTAMBE.

LEGARRA was detained in custody several hours, and ROBLES ordered him to be set at liberty. The other political prisoners have been ordered to be liberated, but the order has not been complied with, for fear of a conflict.

The *Progreso*, of Dec. 30, says: By an express which arrived yesterday from Mexico, intelligence to the 27th, has been received from that city.

Following the *pronunciamiento* of the Citadel, confirmed on the afternoon of the 23d, came that of every point where there are troops, with the exception of the Palace—and at 9½ o'clock, ZULOAGA was already prostituted and had left the Palace to take refuge in the house of the British Minister, where, at the latest dates, he remained, notwithstanding that an agreement had been made with ROBLES guaranteeing his liberty and personal safety wherever the jurisdiction of new Government reach.

On the 27th, a commission appointed by ROBLES, and composed by Don VALENTIN MEJIA, Don AGUSTIN DEL RIO, and Don JOSE MARIA ESTRADA, left Mexico for Vera Cruz, for purposes which we do not yet know.

ECHEAGARAY was taken in Puebla by Don FRANCISCO PAREA (who repressed the pronunciamiento at Ayutla,) and was to have been shot on the morning of the 24th, by order of ZULOAGA. The execution did not take place—the *pronunciamiento* of the Mexican garrisons becoming known.

All the political prisoners had been liberated.

Before fleeing, ZULOAGA seized $30,000 which were in the treasury, and divided them among his adherents, reserving $8,000 for himself.

General LA LAVE had occupied Jalapa with the Federal forces under his command.

"As our readers already know," says the *Progreso*, "the city of Jalapa being occupied by the Constitutional forces, the legitimate authorities have been reestablished, without the occurrence of anything alarming to the population.

The departure of NAZARES was signalized with a new depredation upon the inhabitants, imposing upon them a contribution of thirty thousand dollars, of which he could only obtain nineteen thousand. The prefext for this new robbery was that of providing for his march to attack Vera Cruz. This same excuse he employed in order to remove from Jalapa a large number of artisans and manufacturers who have been forced to abandon their families, NAZARES taking them to the interior to join with ECHEAGARAY, and to accompany him in his new summersault. Part of General LLAVE'S forces follow him, attending him in his march, and we are awaiting the result of this movement."

On the night of the 20th, the Federal General TARSO took the town of Huatusco, after a hard fight, in which he captured seventy-two prisoners, all of whom he relieved from the penalty of death, in the name of his Government, which had approved the act.

Cordoba and Orizaba were in possession of the Federal forces, they having been evacuated by the troops of the Government of Mexico.

From Tabasco, we have dates to Dec. 28. The Governor of the State has published a card, in which he urges the importance of prompt, effective union of all who are real patriots, to arrest the tendency to ruin.

There is no business of consequence in Tabasco, the distracted state of the country giving foreigners no confidence in the safety of property.

The President's Message in Mexico.

From the Vera Cruz Progreso.

We yesterday reproduced the portion of the Message of the President which refers to the transit by the established means of communication across the isthmuses, and asks for the direct authority of Congress to penetrate into the Territory of Nicaragua for the purpose of avoiding the destruction of the route and protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and also to appeal to force and repel hostile attacks. The language with which Mr. BUCHANAN closes this subject has excited, and with reason, the feelings with which, in many cases, the Message has been read.

Mr. BUCHANAN says that for the protection of the routes of transit by Panama and Tehuantepec the sanction of a similar law is equally necessary—but at first sight it will be understood that the Tehuantepec route should not have been included in the request of the President, since it is not in the same position with the other interoceanic communications. The Government of Mexico is charged, according to the contract, with the protection of the routes which cross the territories not yet yielded, and which will not be yielded, by the Republic. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has not been the object of diplomatic questions, of semi-hostile proceedings, or of exasperated rivalries, among different Powers, disputing political rather than material differences, as has been the case with the transits of Nicaragua and Panama. On the part of the inhabitants of the country, there have not been the most remote fears of any acts that could not be punished severely and instantaneously by the local authorities. Not even in the obtrusive and cheerless picture which Mr. BUCHANAN draws of our situation has he found in this particular the smallest spot on which to employ his dark tints. On the contrary, the Tehuantepec route is regarded and favored as a national undertaking. Mr. BUCHANAN, then, who knows or ought to know these facts, will have asked for this *superfluous authority only for the gratification of luxury* and ostentatious zeal for the national interests.

The interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, while the resolution of the Government exists in all its force not to cede an inch of *ground on the borders of the line to the United States*, cannot be an object of disquietude to the country, nor to the parties undertaking the enterprise, nor to the political and commercial interests of the American Union.

From the Paraguay Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH, }
CEARA, Brazil, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1858. }

This steamer left Norfolk on the route for Paraguay on the 5th of October, and after a passage of 11 days arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. She remained in that port seven days for the purpose of coaling ship, and left on the 23d of October, and after being at sea 14 days we run short of coal, and put into Ceara to obtain a supply on the 6th of November. Having coaled ship we left for Pernambuco on the 10th of November. After proceeding to sea some 10 to 12 miles, the piston-rod became disarranged, and we were obliged to put back for repairs. We will probably leave here about the 20th of November, if the repairs to the machinery are perfected, or sooner if possible.

We are all well. Inclosed I send you a correct list of officers.

Lieutenant-Commanding—ROB'T. B. PEGRAM,
Lieutenants—Alphonse Barbot, Dulany A. Forrest, Francis A. Baker, Edward T. Speddon.
Passed Assist. Surgeon—Charles F. Fahs.
Senior Engineer—William C. Wheeler.
Assistant Engineers—Robert W. McCleery, E. B. H. Wharton, S. E. Chassaing, Chas. Chipley.
Acting Purser—Thomas M. Brower.
Captain's Clerk—John C. Pegram.
Marine Officer—O. S. Thos. Hearn.

I shall write you full particulars from time to time as they occur.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 8th says that Col. RECTOR arrived on the 6th with a delegation of Western Seminoles to make a last effort to remove the Florida Indians.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

The Match of Morphy and Anderssen—Another Challenge to Staunton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1858.

The grand Chess-match between Messrs. MORPHY and ANDERSSEN closed on Tuesday in favor of the American. The game stood—MORPHY, 7; ANDERSSEN, 2; drawn, 2. The utmost courtesy and good feeling reigned during the whole course of the match, and nothing occurred between the contestants to mar the good opinion each had formed of the other before commencing the game. It was played, too, without any of those harassing preliminaries which the English insist on, and which render a game of chess a sort of prize-ring or race-course. The two gentlemen met and agreed verbally that the winner of the first seven games should be declared the victor, and that they should commence playing every day at 12 o'clock, in presence of a few invited friends. These were all the preliminaries, and, as the result shows, they sufficed amply. M. ANDERSSEN will return immediately to his class of Mathematics at Breslaw carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here. Mr. MORPHY may now sit down and shed tears at leisure, for he has no more worlds to conquer. It has been a source of chagrin to him that he has not been able to obtain a match with STAUNTON, so as to put a stop to his boastings and prevarications, but the world will agree that the fault does not lie with MORPHY, and that therefore he is to be considered as STAUNTON'S superior so long as the latter refuses a match. Mr. MORPHY offers now to play Mr. STAUNTON and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. STAUNTON'S supposed calibre would accept such an offer. Mr. MORPHY, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. S. in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage.

On Saturday night last, M. HARRWITZ played a blindfold game of eight at the Café de la Regence, after the manner of MORPHY, of which he gained six, was beaten one, and drew one. But his opponents were but third-rate players, (the Prince GALITZIN was of the number,) and MORPHY declares that he will play a blindfold game of twenty on the same conditions.

MALAKOFF.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans Jan. 5, for New-York, *viâ* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the 9th for this port, which she reached on Saturday afternoon. The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 110 passengers at Havana, and brings 36 passengers and a full cargo to New-York.

The United States Mail steamship *Grenada*, Capt. BERRYMAN, arrived at Havana on the 8th, and would sail again for Aspinwall on the 9th.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of sugar on hand, 27,000 boxes.

The *Philadelphia* experienced heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. BALLAY for valued favors.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* has a second extended article, or rather essay, upon Mexican affairs, with reference to the prospect of American intervention. It sees all the evils of Mexican politics originating in its adoption, in a general form, of the American Constitution in 1824; a measure ill-advised, because political institutions to be sound and permanent must rest upon social institutions. Especially mischievous was the assumption of the Federal plan, which the *Diario*, by a prolonged historical investigation, satisfies itself, is the cardinal error; and, therefore, pronounces that the dictatorship of SANTA ANNA was the golden age of Mexico.

The *Prensa* of Havana laments the condition of Mexican affairs, but makes no attempt to rival its cotemporary of the *Diario* in philosophical inquiry. It invites the application of wise men to devising some panacea for the morbid state of things in the republic.

The *Prensa* of Havana publishes the address which the ladies of Havana have resolved to lay "at the royal feet of Her Majesty ISABELLA II.," in protest against the idea enunciated in the recent Message of the President of the United States on the subject of the purchase of the Island of Cuba. This document, which the *Prensa* introduces as "very expressive and eloquent," and as "doing honor to the fair sex of Cuba," runs as follows:

MADAM: On the 25th of August, 1762, our maternal ancestors presented to your great-grandfather, KING CHARLES III., an earnest address, which contained these memorable words: "Havana, our country—that city which your Majesty has distinguished with so many honors—which since its foundation has borne upon its crest the blazon of fidelity, and among whose inhabitants are numbered noble spirits, entertaining love for and submission to your Majesty—is prostrate on finding its glories buried, by surrender under capitulation to the dominion of the British King. The courage with which we could have seen the blood of our relatives poured out in sacrifice to God and to your Majesty fails to support us in experiencing this blow to our Catholic religion, under the empire of a Protestant Prince, with the bitterness of seeing your Majesty dispossessed of a place so important to your throne." And that address concluded with saying: "This is the tragedy which we lament. We, the ladies of Havana, most faithful vassals of your Majesty, whose power, by the help of God, we invoke, in order that by the recovery of your dominions after by peace or war, we may have the consolation of soon again seeing the standard of your Majesty again established here. This sole hope induces us not to abandon at once our country and our property, esteeming as we do the gentle yoke of the vassalage to which we were born." This sincere expression of Spanish feeling, which is our glorious example, our ancestors said to your Majesty's august progenitor when the English leopard waved over the bloody ruins of the Morro Castle. Now the standard of Castile floats over our fortresses, and we do not fear that the starry flag of the Union will be substituted for it. We neither boast, Madame, of the warlike valor which animates manly hearts, nor can we for a moment admit the thought that your Majesty will alienate the ever-faithful Isle which has deserved such striking proofs of your royal and benevolent affection. On the contrary, we regard the soil on which we were born as a portion of Spanish territory, and we believe that neither your Majesty nor our brothers of the Peninsula will ever permit that it should be sold like merchandise, even though its retention might cost the severest struggles and the heaviest sacrifices. We, therefore, do not pray your Majesty to keep this great jewel of your crown; but we do regard it as a duty of gratitude and dignity to raise to the throne our sentiments of fidelity and love to the august descendant of the great ISABEL I., announcing, in the face of the world, that the ladies of Havana are as loyal, as Catholic, and as Spanish in December, 1858, as were their ancestors in August, 1762; that they desire to die under the glorious flag which they saluted at their birth; and that the Island of Cuba, the first American land discovered by Christopher Columbus, shall remain to be united to the Crown of Spain, since her sons are Spanish by birth and feeling.

Porto Rico.

Our dates from Porto Rico are to Dec. 20.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, of the 14th December, announces that the Government is taking active measures to cover the deficiencies of the revenue; and to that end had summoned a junta to consult upon the best means of attaining that end. The result of the deliberations of this body had been new regulations for the assessment and the collection of taxes, and the collection of duties charges, it was deemed, fully adequate to the purpose.

The *Boletin Mercantil* advocates the introduction of cotton culture into the island. The subject was attracting much attention among proprietors.

A letter from Arecibo states that the late inundations had closed the opening of the river, and so had effectually closed that port. With the aid of Government, the citizens had purchased a dredging machine to clear away the bar; and a restoration of trade was anticipated at an early day.

The rains at that place continued to be very heavy inflicting much damage on the crops.

From the U. S. Ship Cyane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1858. }
Lat. 21° 25' North, long. 32° 12' West. }

We are all well, but have had a long passage, having now been four weeks at sea. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenants—Jas. H. Spotts, D. R. Lambert, Geo. U. Morris, Jas. Stillwell, A. J. McCartney; Surgeon—L. J. Williams; Purser—Jas. D. Murray; Assistant Surgeon—Chas. E. Liming; Captain's Clerk—T. W. Upshur; Purser's Clerk—Charles P. Frost; Boatswain—John A. Bliss; Gunner—H. B. Willatt; Carpenter—William Knight; Sailmaker—S. H. Boutwell; Master's Mate—D. D. Phelps, T. V. Donohoo, Wm. H. De Graw, and Wm. De Behmes.

On the 16th inst. we lost a man overboard, who was drowned. (JAS. MCLOUGHLIN, an ordinary seaman.) He fell off the bowsprit while in the discharge of his duty.

MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Fatally Wounded—Three Men Implicated in the Murder—Arrest of Two of Them.

A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed in the Sixth Ward at an early hour yesterday morning. The victim was RICHARD OWENS, a master stevedore of worth and respectability, who did business in this City, and resided in Brooklyn. Those charged with the murder are three young men, JOHN GLASS, an Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, JAMES HIGGINS, a noted and desperate rowdy, residing in the same precinct, and the third, a person who is still at large, but who is reported to be well known to the police as a riotous and dangerous character. OWENS was passing through Elm-street when he was assailed, shot through the heart, and instantly killed. A moment previous two shots were fired through the door of No. 21 Elm-street, both balls taking effect upon the person of WILHELM DECKER, the proprietor, and producing supposed fatal injuries. The following are the particulars of the murder and the causes which incited to its commission: At about 12½ o'clock, as alleged, JOHN GLASS, Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, rang the door-bell of No. 21 Elm-street, a reputed house of ill-fame, kept by WILHELM DECKER, a German. DECKER refused them admission. The Ex-Constable and his friends disregarded his refusal, forced their way through the door, rushed up stairs and commenced a general smashing of mirrors, chairs, tables, and whatever they could lay their hands on. Mr. DECKER hurried after them to protect his property and to eject them. One of the party instantly extinguished the hall lamp, and the three then rushed out of the hall door, leaving the door open behind them. Mr. DECKER proceeded to close it, when two shots were fired at it in quick succession. The balls passed through the door panels, hitting Mr. DECKER. One took effect just back of his left ear, penetrating the skull and lodging there. The other was imbedded in the muscles of the chest, having first entered the back on the left side, and describing an erratic course in a forward and upward direction. Mr. DECKER fell helpless in the dark hallway, and called loudly for aid.

When the two pistol-shots were fired at the door, Mr. OWENS was passing through Elm-street on the opposite side, on his way home. Hearing the shrieks of Mr. DECKER for assistance, he crossed the street to see what was the matter. He was instantly attacked by the rowdies, and as he showed resistance one of them fired on him. The ball pierced the heart of OWENS, and he fell dead to the pavement. The murderers immediately fled. An alarm was given to the police, and Captain DOWLING at once dispatched several officers in quest of the murderers. The body of the murdered man was in the meantime removed to the Hospital, and a physician called to attend Mr. DECKER. The physician succeeded in extracting one of the balls from the person of Mr. DECKER, and he was then removed to the Hospital, when the other ball was extracted by Dr. QUINN, one of the House Surgeons.

Hardly half an hour elapsed after the murder before two of the alleged murderers were arrested. GLASS was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, and evinced a good deal of astonishment at his arrest. HIGGINS was found in Elm-street, but a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. He assumed a degree of wonder, and pretended the utmost ignorance as to the cause. Both prisoners were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and lodged in separate cells for the night. There was no revolver found upon either of them, and each stoutly asserted his innocence. WILLIAM MYERS, a youth 15 years of age, and step-son of Mr. DECKER, positively identifies GLASS as the person who fired the two shots at the door from the street. He knew GLASS from having frequently seen him at his father's place. When the first two shots were fired, he was standing on the opposite side of the street. He saw a man cross the street—the person he saw doubtless being Mr. OWENS—and, fearing that there would be more shooting, he started to run up the street. He had hardly turned round when the third shot was fired, so that he did not see who did it. Subsequently, upon the prisoners being taken before Mr. DECKER, he identified them both, as being two of the parties who visited his house and perpetrated the acts of violence described above. He says that the door was open when the parties came there, and asserts that HIGGINS fired the revolver.

The body of the murdered man was not identified until nearly noon yesterday. He was missing from his residence in Brooklyn, and his brother came to the City to see what had become of him, his wife being apprehensive that some accident had befallen him on account of his non-arrival home. The deceased was a Welshman, and 45 years old. He was a rigger and stevedore. His place of business was South-street, near Burling-slip, and he had in his constant employ from 100 to 200 men. He resided at No. 121 Union-street, Brooklyn, and he leaves a wife and two children. For nearly twelve years he has been a resident of this City. At the time of his death he was a member of the Eleventh-street Welsh Presbyterian Church in New-York. He left home Saturday evening after tea, came to New-York to transact some business with Messrs. HAARS & BIMMER, wholesale dealers in ship stores, at No. 51 West-street, and was on his return to his residence when he was murdered.

GLASS was one of the constables of the Sixth Ward for the year ending last December. He is thirty years of age, is unmarried, and has for a long time had the reputation of being a hardened and desperate character. He has been arrested several times for assaults, but thus far has avoided any severe punishment, his activity and influence in politics enabling him to go unwhipped of justice. HIGGINS is about the same age, is also a single man, and sustains a kindred reputation for recklessness and disregard of human life. For several years he has followed no legitimate calling.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified of the murder, and impanneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon the deceased. Dr. FERGUSON, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, gave a statement of the character of the wounds. There were two incised wounds on the scalp, each one nearly a half inch in length. The ball entered near the sixth rib, in front, passed through the heart and lung, and lodged in the spinal column. No other testimony was taken. The inquest was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. The *ante mortem* deposition of Mr. DECKER was taken by the Coroner. Mr. DECKER'S statement was simply a corroboration of the facts stated above as having occurred at his house.

The Japanese—Curious Custom.

From the Boston Traveler.

JAPAN, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Japanese are a wonderful people. I have been much among them, and at the request of the Governor of Nagasaki, am engaged every day in teaching his six interpreters (all young men) the English language. Such proficiency in every branch—pronunciation, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and even algebra—I never witnessed in an American academy, or an American college; and if I wished to turn my life to the utmost account in any unchristianized nation, I would select Japan.

There was a painful report here, uncontradicted for some days, that the Emperor, driven to desperation by the opposition made to his reforms and liberal views, and by the unpopularity he had consequently incurred, resorted to the terrible expedient, known only in Japan, and practised here for untold ages, *called the saru-kari, or ripping open of the bowels*, which is still practised here, as the Japanese informs me. It is an expedient to escape disgrace, especially when an officer has incurred the displeasure of the Government, and expects punishment, whether capital or something less. Indeed, the Government often gives him notice what he has to expect, and offers this alternative to escape it. He then bares his bosom most deliberately, and slashes his bowels up and across with a sword as sharp as a razor and then dies. This is thought to be honorable and glorious, just as the man in civilized countries wipes off disgrace by a duel. The Governor of this city once performed this feat, when an English man-of-war succeeded in getting into the harbor under false colors, and enticed on board two Japanese interpreters, whom he kept as hostages till he had accomplished his purposes. The Governor, a worthy man, suspicious he should be charged with criminal neglect of precaution, though he has shown the most heroic courage and determination, the day following the departure of the English ship ripped up his bowels. The Emperor honored the act, and bestowed a pension upon his widow and children.

A RAILROAD SEIZED BY ITS EMPLOYES.—The Chicago *Herald* says the Chicago and Alton Railroad property has been seized by the employes of the Company. The men employed south of Bloomington struck on Friday for wages, and the panic extended north to Chicago. Although the receipts of this road have been from $80,000 to $125,000 per month, the *mechanics have not been paid for nearly six months*. The wages owing to machinists, engineers, brakemen, firemen, and others, is for services exceeding from four to eight months. Seeing no chance of obtaining their rights by waiting for them, they have refused to run the cars further South than Bloomington until they receive two months' pay in cash, and several notes at three and six months for the balance. There is between four and five hundred of them.

In Delaware there is a strong movement against lotteries. An appeal to the Christian Ministry is the latest published document; it prays them to declaim against the pernicious system.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

THE JURA AT NEW-YORK.

Interesting Details and Extracts from the European Press.

THE VISITATION OF THE WASHINGTON.

Interesting from China and Japan.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon the screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. MOODY, also of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port. The dates by both arrivals were to Jan. 1, and a synopsis of the news has been received from Halifax by telegraph.

We add additional matters of unusual interest.

The Cork *Reporter*, of Wednesday, the 29th ult., notices the arrival at Queenstown, in a disabled condition, of the Bremen steamship *Weser*. The Bremen screw steamship *Weser*, Capt. JOHN H. GARMS, put into this harbor on Sunday evening, bound from Bremen to New-York, with a valuable cargo and passengers, and a large mail. She is 2,700 tons register, not including the engine-room, and 25 feet longer than the *Great Britain*. The captain of this vessel, who has been several times across the Atlantic, states that he never encountered such dreadful weather. This splendid vessel (during a hurricane which lasted from the 16th to the 23d inst.) was thrown on her beam ends, the sea making a complete breach over her, carrying away nearly everything on deck, and the vessel having sprung a leak the water rose to seven feet in the engine-room compartment, putting the fires out and the coal bunkers having broken adrift, the coals got under the platforms and choked the pumps. A pump was then contrived by the chief engineer out of a steam pipe, at which the officers, crew and passengers, worked with the greatest vigor until they eventually reduced the water and enabled the steam to be got up again. The passengers speak very highly of the praiseworthy manner in which Captain GARMS acted during the entire gale, as also of the officers and crew of the vessel. We understand that the *Weser* is to be repaired at Mr. WEBSTER'S dock.

The directors of the Galway line notify that, agreeably with the requirements of the Postmaster-General, under the postal contract entered into with Her Majesty's Government, the *Circassian* steamship will not leave Galway until Saturday, the 8th of January, after the arrival of the mail leaving London at 9½ on Friday evening.

The Galway *Vindicator* has been given to understand, on good authority, that the report of the Commissioners has been presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, and that it is highly favorable to the port of Galway as a Transatlantic packet station. Sir ALLAN MCNAB, one of the Directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, has arrived in Galway.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries has within the last two or three days caused Lord DARBY'S Government to be officially informed that in case England should think it to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain passages of Mr. BUCHANAN'S speech, she may rely upon the support of France 'to the utmost extent.'"

The French Government, which since the loss of Canada has had no representative in that country, has just decided, the *Union* says, on sending there a Consul-General; M. BLANCHARD being the person designed for the post.

The Portuguese blue-book respecting the *Charles et Georges* affair has been laid before the Cortes, and now forms the principal subject of debate upon the reply to the Throne. The opposition ground of attack refers specially to the want of that timely official application to the British Government which, it appears, would, in accordance with treaties, and our peculiar relations with Portugal upon the question of Free labor State-trade, have secured the interference necessary to prevent the French claims being made in the form which led to the threatened coercion under which the vessel was given up on the 25th of October. The blue-book shows that the Earl of MALMESBURY had simply advised the Portuguese Government to accede to the demands of France as promptly and quietly as possible.

Advices from Lisbon state that Don VASCO GUEDES Governor of Mozambique, has been recalled for the non-execution of the orders of the Government relative to negroes.

Mr. SAMUEL WARD, United States Consul at Bristol, has received a dispatch from Mr. A. B. HARRIS, United States Consular Agent at Milford Haven, advising him of the loss of the American bark *Oakland*, of Bath, 640 tons register, which vessel sailed from Charleston on the 24th of November, bound for Liverpool with cotton. On the 19th December, in lat. 49° 48' N., lon. 13° 30' W., during a heavy squall, the *Oakland* was struck by lightning, which penetrated to the cargo by her foremast, setting fire to the cotton, which burnt rapidly. At 6 A. M. of the 20th, the flames having burst out in all directions, Capt. HUNTER, with the crew and one passenger, took to the three boats. About 20 minutes after they had left the foremast went overboard. The boats kept company, steering for Cape Clear until the night of the 21st, when they separated in a fog. At 11 A. M. of the 23d, the boat, containing W. H. THOMPSON, mate, and five seamen, was picked up by the French brig *Emilie*, Captain CHANVELON, who landed them at Milford Haven on the 23d ult. The other boats, containing Captain HUNTER, one passenger and eight seamen, have not yet been heard of.

In the course of a review of the present prosperous condition of Ireland, as contrasted with former periods, the Cork *Constitution* speaks confidently of the return tide of emigration:

"In Ireland, at least for several years during and subsequent to the potato failures, emigration, disease, and famine operated to such an extent as to reduce the population over a million and a-half; yet there has been a very considerable increase in the produce of the land, in the extent under tillage, and in the imports of grain and breadstuffs from abroad. Not only has the screable amount of land under cereal crops greatly increased, but in consequence of improved cultivation the produce per acre has greatly increased also. Such a state of things indicates an improved condition of the people, which must in its turn tend to bring about a reactionary movement. Already the flow of emigration has been checked, and a current has set in in the opposite direction. In the over-crowded labor-markets of the Atlantic ports from Boston, New-York and St. John's New-Brunswick, the under-paid or unemployed Irish operative finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than in his own country; and every fortnight brings fresh arrivals of emigrants desirous again to find in their birth place a local habitation and a name. The wages of unskilled labor are as high in Ireland now as in many parts of England, and the operative is more sure of steady and remunerative employment than in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Warwickshire, where the precarious subsistence of the artisan is dependent in a great measure on the state of commercial credit, and on the freedom or contraction of the money market. The interesting prosperity of this country contrasts favorably even with the *progress of England, great as her advancement in all the* elements of material civ

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Steamer Commerce on the Troubles at Pernambuco—Interesting Items—Three Weeks Later from Buenos Ayres.

The steamship Arago, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing Rio Janeiro dates to the 24th ult., and Pernambuco to the 31st ult.

The Arago brings a full freight of coffee, and 1,000 bags of specie.

The steamship Commerce, Capt. Lockwood, arrived at Pernambuco on the 31st ult., from Buenos Ayres, via Rio Janeiro, bringing dates from the former port to the 1st ult.

The Commerce brings a full freight of hides, and 1,000 bags of specie.

The Commerce reports that the Brazilian steamer Paraense, Capt. Pinto, arrived at Pernambuco on the 30th ult., from Para, bringing dates to the 25th ult.

The Paraense brings a full freight of hides, and 1,000 bags of specie.

The Commerce reports that the Brazilian steamer Recife, Capt. Pinto, arrived at Pernambuco on the 30th ult., from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to the 24th ult.

The Recife brings a full freight of coffee, and 1,000 bags of specie.

The Commerce reports that the Brazilian steamer Rio Grande, Capt. Pinto, arrived at Pernambuco on the 30th ult., from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to the 24th ult.

The Rio Grande

...Consuls of Sweden, of Germany, of Hanover and eight or ten others, before whom Schroeder made the solemn protest of the President of the Union (Applause.) Then, in the presence of them all, was read to them the letter of the Emperor, in which he declared that the voice of sympathy, from every quarter, even from old Europe, old England and old York-shire (applause—patriot not to be applauded, editor hear.) They had been reminded by his worship the Mayor that indications had not been wanting in the great neighboring empire of France that the claims of liberty, which were not treated with inviolate respect in the interior relations of that country, might also meet with but scant observance in its exterior relations. (Hear, hear.) He would not touch upon the question of the lawfulness of the ships and cruisers of this country ascertaining the real character of other vessels—whether they were engaged under the lawful flag of their country or merely piratical and slave-carrying vessels. That question lated for the moment be involved in some embarrassment, which he should be sorry by any observations of his to increase, especially as he could not tell exactly how it precisely stood. (Hear, hear.) He must say upon this head that he thought some of the Abolitionists of the United States themselves (in speaking of this question last year, and of the part this country had taken) did not evince such generosity or gratitude for the efficient part which Great Britain had always taken in every measure for the suppression of the Slave-trade. (Applause.) But, whatever this country did for that great—he had almost said that God-like purpose, it had not in view the thanks and gratitude of men, and it might well pass without them. (Applause.) What he felt anxious about was that the demonstration of the feelings which animated the people of this country on this class of subjects, and which was evinced by the existence of Anti-Slavery societies, should serve to show their own rulers, their own Parliament, and mankind at large, that to all the essential questions relating to Slavery or the Slave-trade they would be true to themselves and true to the great part which their forefathers played in this memorable cause. (Loud applause.) Most fervent, indeed, was his hope that the present display of the spirit that was within them might even make itself felt and known across the wide world of waters—to those among whom the cause was still only militant and not triumphant. (Applause.) There was a sublime notion connected with the laws of sound—namely, that all sound whatever, even the mildest word which escaped their lips, was never wholly lost, but was so impelled by the undulations of the air, or whatever the medium might be, as to leave its impress through all space and during all time. Such a notion seemed to invest their utterances with new and undreamt-of responsibilities. (Hear.) Even the very youngest person had been startled by the marvelous effects of electric communication; and he asked them only to figure to themselves that, by a chain of connections and sympathies, even more to be relied on than the great Atlantic cable which still lay submerged at the bottom of the deep they were, from the Town Hall of Leeds, wafting that night across the mighty ocean to those rugged steeps once trod by the Pilgrim Fathers—to those wide plains where Washington unfurled the standard of Independence, or (to present the exact reverse picture) to the rice swamp, the sugar plantation, and the slave mart, where the slave still toiled and bled and was sold afresh—that they were wafting from this real land of liberty to the still existing home of Slavery the accents of their sympathies with the Abolitionists, their pity for the slave, their allegiance to the undying cause of freedom. [The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

The Voyage of the Prince Albert—A Letter from Captain Watkins.

From the London Times City Article.

Subjoined is a letter of explanation regarding the account furnished of the recent run of the *Prince Albert* from New-York to Galway. Full credit may be given to Captain Watkins that his log was not intended to mislead, but in taking Sandy Hook as the starting point, it was certainly calculated to create among persons unacquainted with New-York harbor an impression too much in favor of the Galway route as contrasted with that from Liverpool. The best plan in future will be to adopt the Liverpool custom of reckoning from anchorage to anchorage, since it is only in this way that a precise comparison can be instituted.

SIR: I notice in your money-market article of Friday that a writer in Liverpool, over the anonymous signature of "Fairplay," complains of my log on the last voyage from America, in the steamship *Prince Albert*, to Galway.

"Fairplay" says it is the custom of the Liverpool ocean steamers from New-York, Boston or Halifax, to calculate the time of arrival at Rock Light, the entrance of the Mersey.

If, then, it is the custom of the Liverpool steamers "to calculate their time of arrival at the Rock Light, at the entrance of the Mersey," why should the Galway steamers be prohibited from calculating their time of arrival at the Arran Island Light, at the entrance of the Harbor of Galway?

My log is noted as taking my departure from Sandy Hook, the entrance of the harbor of New-York, and my arrival is noted at the Arran Island light, the entrance of the harbor of Galway, and I made the run from the harbor of St. Johns to the Arran Island lights, as stated in my log, in 5 days 16½ hours.

'Fairplay' asserts that the *Persia* on one occasion made the run from St. John's to the Mersey in 5 days 13 hours. 'Fairplay' can, no doubt, procure the log of the *Persia*, and which, if he does not wish to mislead, he will now publish. It will prove, according to his own showing, that the *Persia* would have made the run to Galway in 4 days 17 hours.

In conclusion, I may say that I cannot understand how any one can find fault with my log. Every point is fairly and openly stated. It was not intended to mislead, nor has it had the effect, as I believe, of misleading any one.

The time that a steamer would occupy in running from Arran Island to the anchorage in Galway would be two hours. Your obedient servant.

F. J. WATKINS,
Commander steamship *Prince Albert*.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Seventh Annual Meeting.

From Our Special Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1850.

The seventh annual business meeting of our National Agricultural Society opened at the rooms in the Smithsonian Institution at 11 o'clock this morning. The President, Gen. TENCH TILGHMAN, in the chair. Ex-President WILDER occupied a place at the President's right, and Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, the one on the left. The number of members and of delegates from State and County Agricultural Associations was unusually large, and much interest prevailed. Twenty States, two Territories and the District of Columbia, were represented. In the audience we noticed many members of Congress and scientific men.

The President having called the meeting to order opened it in due course by delivering the customary address. It contains many valuable suggestions and proposes a change of plan in many respects. The address closed with a feeling tribute to a deceased member, the Hon. MOSES NEWELL, of Massachusetts, and a suggestion that the farmers of the United States should contribute each $1 to the Mount Vernon fund, which would be received by the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C., and by him paid over to the treasurer of the fund.

The next business in order was the reading of the Treasurer's report. It seems that there are at present in the Society's treasury $3,109, inclusive of some $1,700 yet due to the Society by the Virginia Central Agricultural Society. The report was, on motion of the Hon. HENRY WAGER, of New-York, referred to a select Committee of Three, and the Chair named as such Gen. SUTTON, of Massachusetts, the Hon. A. B. CONGER, of New-York, and Mr. BRADFORD, of Virginia.

The Hon. H. WAGER moved such an amendment of the Constitution as will provide for the *ex-officio* membership of the Executive Committee, of ex-Presidents of the Society for a term of five years from and after their retirement from office. He thought this was eminently proper—it had been the custom in the New-York State Society and productive of much good. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE, at the request of the Chair, gave a sketch of his official transactions, and referred especially to an effort to institute a correspondence with State and County societies, with a view to obtaining statistics of the results of their Fairs. He read a valuable paper upon the distinguishing features of the several State fairs. On motion of Mr. WAGER this was referred to a Committee for consideration.

The Hon. WM. KELLY, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee to nominate officers, which should consist of one member for each State and Territory. The Chair preferred that the Society should select the members of the Committee, but subsequently assumed the task of appointment, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the meeting.

A communication was received from Prof. HENRY stating that the Smithsonian Institution and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia are making investigations as to the physical and intellectual conditions of native-born whites, and requesting the aid of members of the United States Society. The Hon. Mr. BRINKERHOFF, of Iowa, moved that the Secretary inform Professor HENRY of the willingness of the Society to lend its aid.

Mr. Jno. JONES, of Delaware—"Farmer Jones"—wished to know what action had been taken by the Committee appointed two years ago to memorialize Congress on the subject of an Agricultural Department of the Government, with a Secretary at its head, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. The Chair read from the Society's Transactions the portions referring to the subject, and, noticing the presence of Mr. CALVERT, one of the members, called upon him to explain what had been done by the Committee.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, said the Committee had taken no action in the matter, because convinced of its uselessness. Congress, he thought, would pay no attention to the application of the Committee. Mr. JONES thought the matter should be pressed to a conclusion. Mr. CALVERT thought it would be to no purpose; at any rate, he hoped a new Committee should be appointed. Mr. ATCHISON, of Kansas, moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, because its urgent presentation would defeat the Morrill Land bill now before the Senate. Mr. CASE, of Indiana, understood that a suggestion for the erection of an Agricultural [illegible] had been [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Patent Office. Gov. RICHARD, of North Carolina, in the East [illegible] a Member of that Board, did not understand [illegible] Mr. JONES, of Delaware, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Some debate ensued upon the manner of conducting Fairs, when

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, strongly advocated the policy of continuing the annual exhibition. In the present stage of the National Society it could not and must not be abandoned. It was suicidal to think of it. This Society can only have an actual practical sphere of usefulness by having money in its treasury, and how was that capital to be obtained if not by shows? Does any one suppose that Congress will richly endow it, or do the opponents of the Fairs stand ready to subscribe large sums to place it in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows? The Royal Agricultural Society of England, between which and the United States Society a parallel had been drawn, is maintained by a yearly subscription from each of its thousands of members, and gifts from the royal family, amounting in the aggregate to something like thirty thousand dollars. It is thus in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows. It exacts a stated subscription to be paid by whatever city may be chosen as the place for holding the Fair. This year the surplus earnings of the Chester show was $1,750, and all this sum was expended in services of plate for presentation to the local officers who had been active in carrying forward the management. Now, until Americans are willing to support their National Society as Englishmen do their's, it will be quite as well to continue in the old beaten path, which thus far has proved a pleasant one.

General KENNEDY proposed that a contract should be made to share the surplus funds of the Society in connection with which the next Show should be held.

Professor CAREY, of Ohio, was opposed to the system of joining the National Society with any local one, for there was always more or less of political feeling in the local Societies and against them, which would have a bad influence upon the joint fair. At all events, no politics should be allowed to have weight in the council of this association, which was purely national in its character and scope.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, proposed Indianapolis as a suitable place, and enlarged upon its natural and acquired advantages.

Mr. J. R. BARRETT, of Wisconsin, advocated St. Louis, and described in glowing terms the elegant show-grounds and commodious places of their successful local society, the receipts at whose last two fairs justified the belief that the United States Society would get more revenue from a grand exhibition there than they could hope for elsewhere.

Ex-President WILDER was opposed to the placing of any restriction upon the Executive Committee in the choice of a location, which would result from the adoption of Mr. BRINKERHOFF's resolutions. It might be found that cities without the prescribed area offered better terms than any within it.

The Hon. Mr. BRINKERHOFF made an eloquent speech upon the suitability of the district prescribed in his resolutions. He said that on the Executive Committee that section of country was almost unrepresented, and if the members had but the ordinary failings of mankind, there was reason to fear that they might decide in favor of other and less suitable parts of the country. He would amend the terms of the resolutions so as to make them provide that in case equally favored terms were offered by the West as by other sections that should have the preference.

The resolutions as amended were put to vote, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER obtained a postponement of the order of the day, to introduce a resolution that Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, be invited to deliver a lecture upon the subject of "Meteorology as applied to Agriculture," at noon, to-morrow. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE read communications from the State Agricultural Society of California, and Mr. HORACE CALLAMORE—the former presenting specimens of the seeds of that State, and the latter a bushel of a new variety of Indian corn, called the "Waltman" or "Old Colony Improved." The thanks of the Society were voted to both the donors, and a distribution of the corn was ordered to be made to the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the New-York State Agricultural Farm at Ovid, the Pennsylvania Farm School, and the Maryland Agricultural College, for experiment during the coming season.

Mr. T. G. CONNOLLY, a Clerk in the Agricultural division of the Patent Office, called the attention of the Chair to the allusions in his address to Mr. D. JAY BROWNE. It had been stated that Mr. BROWNE had intentionally omitted from his article on "Agricultural Societies" all mention of the United States Agricultural Society; but it would be seen, on examining the article, that it professed only to give a history of those bodies which were in existence prior to the year 1841. This Society was not organized until 1852, and consequently it did not come within the scope of the article. He could say that Mr. BROWNE entertained no feelings of hostility to the National Society, but, on the contrary, had ever given it ever assistance which was within his power. He (Mr. C.) could not think that the Chair had made a personal examination of the article, but must have been deceived by officers of the Society on whom he relied for the facts.

This direct attack upon the Secretary brought that gentleman to his feet.

As to the experiments with the Chinese sugar cane, made at the Society's expense, under the direction of Mr. BROWNE's Committee, there were in the last volume of the Patent-Office Reports, fifty-five published letters from experimenters, nine only of which had been returned to Mr. B., as Chairman of the Society's Committee; the remaining forty-six were addressed to him as the Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent-Office.

Mr. POORE said his only answer to the gentleman speaking in behalf of Mr. BROWNE would be a document in Mr. BROWNE's own hand-writing and signed with his own name a portion of whose contents he would read. The document is a report upon experiments with the Sorgho or Chinese Sugar Cane by over ninety experimenters in all parts of the country, which was handed in at the Society's last meeting. This would show the Society that at least more than the six returns had been received and which were claimed by the gentleman as the number accredited to the Society in the Patent-Office report.

Hon. H. WAGER moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the essay offered in competition for the Society's prizes. Carried.

The subject of agricultural education being the order of the day, it was ably discussed by Messrs. CLENDENIN, of Maryland, and Prof. BROWNE, of New-York; CASE, of Indiana, ABNEY of Kansas, and CHEEVER, of Wisconsin.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. BRINKERHOFF, of Iowa, setting forth the great interest which is taken by the United States Agricultural Society in every movement to aid the progress of agricultural education; and offering to the governing officers of the several existing institutions every assistance which it can give to secure the desired end.

An interesting paper upon the domestication of the American elk was read by Mr. STRATTON, of New-York, who has a drove of these noble animals in a state of domestication on the hill-sides of his farm. Mr. STRATTON is decidedly of the opinion that the breeding of the elk would prove a source of large revenue to our farmers, for they will feed upon the most scanty herbage and their meat is of superior quality.

His essay was referred to a committee; and this having been done the meeting adjourned over to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Steam fire-engines were first put in use at a fire in Boston on the 12th January. A portion of the granite warehouse of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Nos. 54 and 56 Federal street was destroyed, but the flames were checked by the engine *Eclipse*. The *Traveller* says that Mayor Lincoln was present, together with other members of the City Government, and witnessed the working of the steam fire-engines for the first time at a fire. All expressed the opinion that "they have more than paid for themselves at this fire."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 55, 56, 92, 93, 48, 63, 70, 78, 108, 109, 111, 68, 84, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149¼, 150, 153 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 76, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 289, 291, 293, 297, 299, 303, 305, 309, 313, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 328, 331, 333, 335. *Part II.*—Nos. 238, 2714, 340, 356, 1880, 304, 310, 270, 272, 274, 278, 284, 286, 288, 292, 294, 296, 298, 400, 402.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112, 293, 4, 3, 209, 206, 310, 260, 264, 268 to 272, 275, 277, 5, 182, 269, 291, 33, 50, 199, 221, 273, 249, 250.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 185, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 206.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. Ashmead, counsel for Edward James, one of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, convicted a few days since, that the verdict against him be set aside, and he be allowed a new trial.

Judge INGERSOLL, however, denied the motion, and ordered the prisoners to be brought up on Tuesday next for sentence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 15.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Edward L. Lynch vs. *James Henderson et als.*—*Writ to set aside attachment granted, with $7 costs.*

John F. Cunningham vs. *John Morgan et als.*—Referred to P. T. Rugglee, Esq., to inquire into the facts and to take proof, &c.

Edmund S. Buttrick vs. *La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.*—*Aaron H. Bean* vs. *New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Co.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Nicholas E. Payne vs. *The Tremont & Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion denied without cost to either party.

Daniel M. Cruse vs. *Alfred E. Smith.*—Motion denied without cost to either party, with liberty for all defendants in amended complaints to renew, &c., &c.

Keller, et al., vs. *Sheldon, et al.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Fredk. Schack, [et al., vs. *John A. Davenport.*—Referred to Geo. W. Parker to inquire, &c.

Frederick A. Hammer vs. *Charles Gemts.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

P. L. Allen vs. *W. W. Adams et al.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs, &c.

Edward Kruger et al. vs. *John M. Bunce, Jr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles Swan vs. *James Black.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

[illegible] Judge Sutherland.

Matter of widening, &c., Reade-street.—Mr. Busteed,

Counsel for the Corporation, moved for confirmation of the report of the Commissioners and Viewers upon the grounds, and expressed an opinion that Pitkin would undoubtedly be a good point. The application was referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion was objected to by Messrs. Hutchins, Willard and French Byrne, counsel for various objectors. The Court reserved the report to be sent back to the Commissioners for reconfirmation.

Matter of widening Broadway.—Report confirmed.

Chas. E. L. Brinckerhoff vs. *George A. Hopson.*—Motion for new trial denied.

James Linden vs. *Mary Ann Graham.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the defendant to amend or put in a new answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

PRESIDING,

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *John R. Church.*—Judgment to be settled.

James K. Henry vs. *Nicholas E. Smith.*—Order denying a new trial denied, with costs.

PAUPER ON APPEAL.

Three appeals brought on for argument this morning in the General Term of the Superior Court were laid over for the failure of the appellant to furnish copies of the papers for the Justices of the Court. The rule, as we understand, requires the appellant to furnish one copy of the papers for each Justice present. On Saturday—as the General Term is usually held by all the Justices—six copies of the papers are usually required for the Court. As the rule is for the necessary convenience of the Court in hearing the cause, the consent of the respondent to go on does not aid the appellant; nor is the Court accustomed to relax the rule, except in extraordinary cases.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

George W. Chase vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Specific performance denied, but account of monies expended by plaintiff ordered. Question of costs reserved.

James T. Derrickson et al., vs. *William Kass et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Matilda C. Gray, Administratrix, vs. *John K. Cook, Administrator, &c.*—There must be a reference to take an account of the fund on the principle of an administrator's accounting. All further questions, including that of costs, reserved until the coming in of the report. Papers with Special Term clerk.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Ives Kern vs. *Jacob Schaeller.*—Let an order of reference to Moses S. Maclay be entered, to ascertain and report the facts upon which the within order is founded.

Richardson vs. *Willett.*—Motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Beady.

Richard Heather vs. *John N. Gridley.*—Motion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1850—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been 2,944 bbls. Flour, 1,503 bushels Malt, 3,661 pkgs. Provisions, and 294 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited request, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,187 bbls., including 1,536 bbls. Pots, and 651 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Is quiet and nominal. In Philadelphia, last year, there were inspected 2,887 hhds. and 427 bags.

COFFEE—Java has been actively inquired for, and sales have been made of 2,000 mats at 14c. @15c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased at, however, rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales, including 2,000 bales, in transit. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Ten.
Ordinary, ℔ lb..	10¼	10¼	10¾	10¾
Middling, ℔ lb..	11¾	12	12¾	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12¾	13¾	13
Fair, ℔ lb.....	13¾	13	13¾	13¼

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are very moderate; the demand, especially from the South, is reviving, and prices favor sellers.

FISH—The market is quiet, yet prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active, for State and Western Flour to-day, though the advanced prices generally asked tend to check operations. Receipts are light, and receivers are not eager to sell. The demand is mainly for home use, there being less inquiry from speculators. Sales 14,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 70@ 4 90
Extra State	5 40@ 5 75
Superfine Western	4 75@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 5 75
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 90
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 00

Canadian is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 450 bbls., at $5 95@6 05 for low to very choice extra, including 350 bbls. extra, to go to Albany, at $6 40, ℔ bbl. Southern is in lively request, at strengthening prices; sales 2,100 bbls., at $5 20@5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@5 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is restricted, yet prices are sustained.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,200 boxes Raisins, including layer at $2 65@2 75, and bunch at $2 20@2 25, ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. Holders are generally asking higher prices, and thereby deter purchasers. Good to prime red Western, (Winter,) which is the favorite variety at present, would be taken at $1 28@1 30, but the principal holders ask $1 32@1 35, and some claim even more money ℔ bushel. Sales have been confined to a small lot of amber Southern at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in active demand, and prices favor sellers. The transactions, to-day, amount to 45,000 bushels old mixed Western at 84c. @86c., chiefly at 85c., in store, ℔ bushel. Some holders now ask as much as 87½c. ℔ bushel, for choice lots. New is scarce, quiet and nominal. Rye is inactive at former rates. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request at strengthening prices. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bushels Canada, afloat, at 62c.; and 2,000 bushels State at 56c. ℔ bushel. We quote Canada, 61c. @62½c.; Western, 58c. @61c.; State, 53c. @57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c. @53c.; Southern, 46c. @50c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been confined to small lots of North River at 75c. @85c. to shippers, and 90c. @$1 to City buyers, ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Is quiet, yet quoted steady. Stock very moderate. In Philadelphia, a limited business has been transacted in Anthracite Pig at $22@23 for No. 1, $21 for No. 2, and $20 for No. 3, ℔ ton. Stock there, also light, and some makers ask higher prices for future delivery.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 1,044 bbls., in lots, at 40c. @40½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, at 49½c. @50c. ℔ gallon; 1,250 bbls. common Resin have been disposed of since our last, at $1 77½@1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Holders ask full prices for the leading kinds, yet the transactions to-day have been restricted.

PROVISIONS—Holders of Pork generally ask full prices, but the demand for immediate delivery is not brisk; 600 bbls. were sold, in lots, including new Mess at $17 50@$17 62½, and small lots as high as $17 75 ℔ bbl. Old Mess, $17@$17 12½; prime, $13@$13 25 ℔ bbl. For future delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable first fifteen days of June, at $18, and 2,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable during the Summer, on terms not ascertained. Dressed Hogs are in request, including Western light, at 7c. @7¼c.; do. heavy, at 7¾c. @7¾c.; City, at 7¾c. @7¾c., and selected do., at 8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8¾c. @9¼c., Sides at 7¾c. @8¼c., Shoulders at 6c. @6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly at 8¼c. @11c. ℔ lb. Lard is less actively inquired for at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at 11¾c. @11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 420 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 13c. @20c. for Ohio; 16c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c. @26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 6c. @9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs., at $2 50@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good request, at 9¾c. @10¾c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are essentially unaltered. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2,500 bushels, at $5 75@$6 25, ℔ bushel, and 1,200 bags from second hands, to go South, chiefly within the range.

SKINS—The inadequate supplies continue to retard business. Sales have been made during the week of 44 bales Madras Goat, to arrive, at 45c. each, 6 months' credit; 1,000 lbs. Para Deer, on private terms, and 3,500 lbs. San Juan, at 43¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue in active request, with sales, since our last, of some No. 1 Nutmegs, at 85c., now held higher; 60 cases and 2,300 lbs. Mace, at 45c.; some Cassia, at 22c.; 200 bags Pepper, at 9¾c. @9¾c., and 150 bags Pimento, at 6¾c., closing at 7c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been good for New-Orleans, of which 550 hhds. have been sold, at 7¾c. @8c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at 27½c. @28c., chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were reported as engaged 600 boxes Starch on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *Ann Eldridge*, 1,176 tons, from *Elide Island to United States*, Guano, at $10 ℔ ton; a brig, 370 tons, to Buenos Ayres, *Lumber, $18, and back to New-York*, Hides, $45; a brig, 1,400 bbls., to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,250; schooner, 104 tons, to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Porto and back, $1,600; one, 90 tons, to Jamaica and back, $900; one, 200 tons, to two ports on the North side Cuba and back, Sugar 40s. and Molasses $5; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 40s. and $3; one from Cienfuegos to New-York or Boston, Sugar, 37½c.; a British schooner, 1,900 bbls., to Cienfuegos, $800, and back to New-York, 40s., port charges not paid; a brig from a Southern Port to a Windward Island, Lumber, $12; a schooner, 106 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $600; one, 160 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico, Lumber, 90, and back to New-York, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses $5; half a dozen ships, including the *Jerusalem*, from Howland Island, Pacific Ocean, to United States, Guano; a Bremen ship to Charleston; a schooner, 193 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back; one, 1069 bbls., to North side Cuba and back; one, 100 tons, to North side Cuba on terms not made public.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Gored Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Astor House, ℔ 24 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

China and Japan—Close of the Tariff Negotiations at Shanghae.

Our advices from Shanghae are to the 6th inst. The new tariff and trade regulations were to be signed on the 8th by Lord ELGIN. It has not yet been made known what are the conditions of the new tariff, but it is understood that the duties on imports have been fixed at an ad valorem rate of five per cent., and on exports to approximate the same rate. The duty on tea and silk is to remain the same as before. How the valuations of goods or produce are to be settled, we have not heard. Articles comprising the existing treaty have also been under consideration and restrictions which have hitherto existed regarding them are to be modified. This was much called for.

The duty on opium, we believe, is fixed at the rate of 30 taels per chest, but the article is not to have the benefit of the inland transit clause.

It is stated that all the Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the arrangements regarding the trade regulations and tariff.

HAVELOCK and HWASHANG, Imperial Commissioners, have been true to their promise to notify to the country the conclusion of peace. At all events, they have done so in the south, as exhibited in the following rendering of one of the 3-cash newspapers obtained in Canton last week:

HWAN, Imperial Commissioner, &c., and FA, (HWAI) Imperial Commissioner, &c., issue this proclamation in order to satisfy the minds of the people:

Be it known to you, people, merchants and gentry, that the presidency of the treaty of eternal peace and friendship concluded at Nanking with the Ambassadors of England, France and America. Now that the treaty is settled, (or after the treaty has been settled,) we, and all foreigners, will continue to enjoy tranquility. It is our earnest hope that it will be so, and you should all be abiding in and about the same. Obey; do not despise this our proclamation.

"Dated the 2d day of the 9th month of the 8th year of Hienfung (Oct. 5, 1858.)"

The publisher adds,—"This was sent (received?) from Shanghae during the 10th day." (Oct. 24.)

Latterly it has been reported that the rebels from Nankin have been committing great destruction among the places in that neighborhood.

Their Excellencies Baron GROS and Mr. REED would not accompany the expedition up the Yangtse-Kiang previous to leave for Hong Kong shortly.

The United States steamer *Powhattan*, arrived at Whampoa, brought dates from Nagasaki to the 21st ult. There is, apparently, nothing important in the news. The British schooner *Vimiera* was entered at Nagasaki, after permission of the authorities had been obtained under the provisions of Sir JAMES STRAITH's treaty.

At Canton, matters, so far as trade is concerned, have improved considerably since the arrival of our fleet. Several vessels have left with the new teas, and others are on the point of getting away. For imports, also, the demand is increasing. The British Consul has again resumed his cost there.

The reports current in the first part of the season, that the supply of tea this year would be short, although they did not get much credence at first, seem as if they were actually to prove true in the present instance. At all the ports the supply of tea is remarkably short, and owing to the small stocks, the natives are enabled to keep up prices to a figure which prevents foreigners from buying freely. The export this year to the present time shows a decrease of 8,000,000 lbs. on that of last year to the same period, and of 12,000,000 lbs. on that of 1856-57.

The Earl of Carlisle on Slavery.

At the soirée of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 28th ult., the orator of the evening was the Earl of CARLISLE, who, of course, made Slavery his topic. We take the following extract from his remarks as reported in the London *Times*:

Their own hands, thanks to the Almighty goodness, were entirely clean. (Applause.) Why, then, it might be asked, did the young men of Leeds and other towns feel themselves called upon to constitute Anti-Slavery Associations and hold Anti-Slavery meetings? Perhaps it might not be an imperative duty, but he was sure that it was a righteous exhibition of feeling and a graceful act of sympathy. (Applause.) They had not now to learn in how large a portion of the United States of America Slavery still prevailed. (Hear, hear.) He did not affect on that account to draw up a bill of indictment against the American nation; he did not presume to assert that the system was incompatible either with the name of a Briton or the faith of a Christian. The complicity of this country had been too recent to make him feel himself authorized so to be the person to make that charge, whatever interest truth there might be in it; he could not erase from his memory also the knowledge that it was the mother country that originally inoculated her offspring with the pest, and he was conscious that in early life many of his own acquaintance held property in man; but, on the other hand, he knew that there was now across the wide Atlantic a noble brotherhood—aye, and a noble sisterhood too, he was proud to say (applause)—who were striving every nerve, who were devoting time, opportunity and health,—who were sacrificing station, popularity, power, pay, who were even perilling life and limb, who had caught the mantle of the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Brougnams, and the Burtons of this country, and who were now entering upon the costly career of self-devotion and self-sacrifice to do the same work and achieve the same result. Every information that has lately been received from the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching; if it had not already come; the heaven was fermenting, effervescing fast upon that; the struggle was becoming every day more intense; more fierce, more pervading (Hear, hear.) Had not some of them lately seen [illegible] treatment of slaves which transcended [illegible] the usual depth and blackness of horror? [illegible] Had they not seen, what was perhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied upon, that, for instance, a convention of the State of Maryland had declared that, after a certain period, all "free blacks," as they condescend to call them, were to be excluded from their country? When he was in the United States, it years ago, he was much struck by the circumstance that, whereas in this country the great Abolitionist leaders were always held in honor and spoken of with respect even by those who might not feel much sympathy with their views, in the United States he rarely ever heard the Abolitionists spoken of, except in the most slight and contemptuous. (Hear, hear.) *His impression was that was now very greatly altered.* (Hear, hear.) Abolitionists had become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable, if not more acceptable. They excited fear, instead rather, but no longer contempt. (Hear, hear.) The atrocities of Slavery established his valued friend, CHARLES SUMNER (applause) as he sat quiet and unspeaking in his seat in the Senate House of his country, and nearly took away his life, and then presented the executioner with votive canes and imitative cudgels; but battery and assault, mutilation and murder, were indications of hostility, storm and contempt, not of indifference and contempt. (Applause.) They might depend upon it that *the cause of the Abolitionists was making real, palpable and daily progress.* (Hear, hear.) It entered [illegible] into every sense of the word, social and domestic [illegible] every section of the country of law connected with [illegible] it was matter of comment either as being attacked [illegible] or omitted in the teachings of the pulpit; it entered into almost every election of members of [illegible]

The Sun-Dial Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1859.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Niagara*, which reached this city at a late hour on Saturday night, bring important additions to the monetary and political news of Europe from Halifax. We extract the details by telegraph from another column, to which we refer our readers. The addition of various interesting particulars, embracing a synopsis of the speech of Lord John Russell, the Foreign Minister, on the Italian question, and several topics of more or less importance, will be found in the telegraphic columns of this paper.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, having touched at Havana on the 9th inst., brings us dates from the latter point to the date of her departure, Saturday, the 15th inst. She brings no present nothing of interest. The Press is still extensively engaged in condemning the President's message, and in discussing the affairs of Mexico. An address from the ladies of Cuba to the Queen, protesting their objection to an American sale, was received at Havana.

Advices from Porto Rico are to Dec. 30. The Government of that Island was inaugurating reforms in the finances, having announced an advance in the duties on foreign imports, and with a view to assist him. The rains continued somewhat to prevent the movements of troops. Business was dull, and water dear.

By brig *Tho. M. Meghee*, Captain HARVEY, from Bermuda, we have dates to 4th inst. There is no news of importance.

We have the Cortes *Mercantil*, of Rio Janeiro, of Nov. 22, but it contains no news of interest.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until to-day. The Secretary for the Navy for the first time has submitted business adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for general information relative to the Navy-yards, with a view to facilitating business before the Naval Committee. Another resolution was adopted which calls upon the Naval Committee to report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expenses of the Navy. The House also sent out the Customs bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, but from its bowspirit was drowned. A line of criticism of both the above vessels will be found elsewhere in the TIMES.

By the arrival from Boston we have interesting intelligence from Brazil. A revolution was manifested from the 22d of December by General Gurgueo, who declared himself President. Another party, who, with only four others, entered the City of Goyaves, and was immediately joined by the inhabitants and proclaimed President. Another also declared himself President. Civil war was the consequence. Several of all the Governors were arrested and confined. The Governor of Bahia, however, remained faithful to the Government, and was immediately joined by the troops of the Province. Gurgueo was at last accounts in the hands of the Government troops, and was to be executed in a few days. The Government was in possession of the Capital, and the Provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande and Ceara. The Provinces of Goyaves, Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, Para, Maranham, Piauhy, Alagoas, Sergipe and Espirito Santo declared for Gurgueo. The Provinces of Rio Janeiro, San Paulo, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Parahyba remained faithful to the Government

The New-York Times Monday Morning, Jan. 19, 1880.

Memorial Legislature.

The Constitutional amendment limiting the term of the Governor to three years, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 29 to 3.

There was no action on Monday providing protection to the barrier counties against the inroads of Kansas Senate.

Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 17.

The ship Wm. Frame, of Richmond, Me., from Penang for New-York, is ashore ten miles south of Sandy Hook. Crew all saved. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

The Constitutional amendment limiting the Governor to three years was defeated by the Senate, before the Senate adjourned, by a vote of 29 to 3.

The Senate passed the bill providing protection to the barrier counties against the inroads of Kansas.

The bill to prevent prize-fighting was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Mechanics' Lien law. Unfavorably reported.

To increase the fees of Justices. Unfavorably.

The bill providing compensation for the Clerk of Kings County. Favorably.

To extend the Exemption law. Favorably.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

MISS MORRIS.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law. Unfavorably.

To increase the fees of Justices. Unfavorably.

The bill providing compensation for the Clerk of Kings County. Favorably.

To extend the Exemption law. Favorably.

To exempt the firemen of New-York from taxation on property valued at $1,000 or under.

To authorize the formation of companies for the operation of horse railroads. Unfavorably.

To extend 8d. Park-street, Brooklyn.

To authorize the formation of companies for the operation of horse railroads.

To extend the Exemption law. Favorably.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS UNDERGROUND ACTIVE.—During Saturday and Sunday nights burglary were busy. No less than four burglaries were committed. The operators engaged in three of them were arrested, while the perpetrators in the fourth made good their escape. The first burglary was committed at No. 20 Stanton-st. Entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door. The burglars then ascended to the first floor, where they broke open a bureau and stole $40 in money and a gold watch. The second burglary was committed at No. 1 Forsyth-st. Entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door. The burglars then ascended to the first floor, where they broke open a bureau and stole $40 in money and a gold watch. The third burglary was committed at No. 20 Stanton-st. Entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door. The burglars then ascended to the first floor, where they broke open a bureau and stole $40 in money and a gold watch. The fourth burglary was committed at No. 1 Forsyth-st. Entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door. The burglars then ascended to the first floor, where they broke open a bureau and stole $40 in money and a gold watch.

A severe fire occurred at Oilcentral on the 10th of January. It broke out in a row of tenements on West Lake street, and destroyed property to the value of $25,000. Mission stores and dwellings were destroyed. The stores were occupied by Messrs. Cumming, Thompson, Pope, Agar and others.

Mr. Bristol, to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Company are empowered to own steamboats to ply between New-York and Fort Jefferson, Bay Harbor and other ports. The names of the corporators are left blank.

The bill to prevent prize-fighting was ordered to a third reading.

The Constitutional Amendment limiting the term of the Governor to three years, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 29 to 3.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Constitutional amendment limiting the term of the Governor to three years was defeated by the Senate, before the Senate adjourned, by a vote of 29 to 3.

The bill providing protection to the barrier counties against the inroads of Kansas passed the Senate.

Lessee to the Leader is Issued.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Controllers report contain Key West advices to the 10th, received by the Leader.

The United States steamer Alaska arrived on the 10th with machinery damaged and sheets of copper torn off.

Lessee to the Leader is Issued.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The annual report of the Board of Lake Underwriters shows the total loss during the year 1880 on vessels and cargoes to obtain a full average.

News from Key West.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Controller reports Key West advices to the 10th, received by the Leader.

The United States steamer Alaska arrived on the 10th with machinery damaged and sheets of copper torn off.

Western Boundary Commissioners Robbed.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr. WARNER, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports that the Western Boundary Commissioners were robbed on the 5th inst. of $1,000 in money, clothing, instruments, papers, &c. Their escort was also robbed of all their effects. The robbers were disguised as Indians. Their names are unknown. The Commissioners were on the Arkansas River, 100 miles from Fort Lyon, when the robbery occurred. The robbers are supposed to be Cheyenne Indians.

Lessee to the Leader is Issued.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Advices to the Leader report the Lake Underwriters' meeting at Cleveland yesterday. Reports show the total losses during the year 1880 on vessels and cargoes to be $2,000,000. The total loss to the Underwriters is $1,000,000. The total loss in 1880 was 152, a decrease from last year of 30.

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Western Boundary Commissioners Robbed.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr. WARNER, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports that the Western Boundary Commissioners were robbed on the 5th inst. of $1,000 in money, clothing, instruments, papers, &c. Their escort was also robbed of all their effects. The robbers were disguised as Indians. Their names are unknown. The Commissioners were on the Arkansas River, 100 miles from Fort Lyon, when the robbery occurred. The robbers are supposed to be Cheyenne Indians.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1880.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to prevent the Commissioners of Quarantine from collecting fees from vessels not visiting Port Richmond.

Mr. Bixby introduced a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the service of summons in actions against corporations.

Mr. Cornell

The New-York Tribune Building, Nassau, Spruce and Printing-House Sts.
Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1882.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL ..... $200,000.

This Company, having much capital exceeded by those of few other City Companies, continues to insure risks of Fire on property, Buildings, Ships in port, Stocks of Firemen property, Buildings, Ships in port, Stocks of Firemen property, Buildings, Ships in port, Stocks of Firemen

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE-SLAY FEMEY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Odeon in the Eastern District, Saturday evening, to devise some measures to prevent the Sock-slip Ferry from being abandoned entirely, or falling into the hands of parties inimical to the general interests of that section of Brooklyn. The meeting was composed of some of the most wealthy as well as the most public-spirited citizens, who seemed at last to have arrived at the determination that it was high time for the people to act in self-defence. Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor Wallabout, Comptroller Dikeman, Esq., and others, all of whom urged the necessity of immediate citizens' action. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed to wait on the Comptroller, and after a careful examination of the whole matter, will report at a meeting called for this evening. This will, it is hoped, be the last effort necessary to be made by the people to save the ferry, as the Comptroller, we are informed, has declared his determination to veto the bill passed by the Common Council, unless the objects of the petitioners are fully carried out. The meeting, it is expected, will be a large one.

TRIAL.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand many variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Samples, Cocoas and Teas from them are, &c. Guaranteed and imported by S. S. 377 and 379 Pearl-street, corner of Cherry-street, and by some druggists. Advertisement.

Brooklyn Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1858, dating from the 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to $36,506,000
Add two weeks in January 5,643,049
Total to date since July 1 ..... $42,199,049
Against same time last year 45,807,064

Decrease since July 1 ..... $3,606,015

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellanous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $27,305,000
Add two weeks in January 1,364,333

Total since 1st July $28,669,333
Same time last year 33,204,023

Decrease since July 1 ..... $4,534,717
The same time the Export of Specie from 1st of July to 31st December $13,461,000
Add two weeks in January 1,300,000

Total since 1st July $14,300,000
Same time last year 24,406,174

Decrease since 1st July $10,106,165

The Foreign mails by the Vicksburg for Europe close at this office at 12 M. To-morrow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Per Magnetic Telegraph.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Balances at the Boston Exchange.

Boston Banks	$1,000,000
Eastern	1,000,000
Suffolk	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

Specie in the Boston Banks.

Boston Banks	$1,000,000
Eastern	1,000,000
Suffolk	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

Boston Stock Exchange